

Remarks and Arguments

1. This amendment is in response to the Examiner's Non-Final Action of
5 December 14, 2005.

2. Applicant thanks the Examiner and Supervisory Examiner John Weiss for
their courtesies at an interview on Tuesday, January 10. After a detailed
discussion of Applicant's system and the cited Bishop patent, as stated in the
10 Examiner's Interview Summary, Applicant's method claims were seen to
distinguish from the Bishop patent.

3. Since no decision was reached on Applicant's apparatus claims, Applicant is
canceling these claims to expedite the prosecution of this application.
15 Applicant will pursue apparatus claims in a continuation application. This
amendment cancels apparatus claims 12, 15, 16, 20-23 and 25-28 and adds
new claims 30 to 44. Thus, claims 1, 7, 24, and 29 to 44 are currently present
in this application.

20 4. Also, Applicant is adding to the specification a specific definition of "notice
identifier" and "recall notice identifier", which are used synonymously. The
definition of "notice identifier" and "recall notice identifier" makes clear that
these terms, as used in the present application, constitute a descriptor of the
recall being dispatched and received, not a descriptor of any element in the
25 receiver being targeted. Also, this definition makes clear that the notice
identifier may be stored along with the textual description of the recall, so that
an awareness of the notice identifier allows one to access or retrieve the
textual description.

5. As we have discussed, the Bishop '201 patent cited in the December 14, 2005 Office Action is of interest to recall operations, but it operates entirely differently from Applicant's claimed invention. A primary difference is that Bishop sends out signals that identify one or more relays in a vehicle. Once those relays are tripped they perform whatever operation that they are programmed to perform. In one instance this may effectuate a recall. Thus, every function in the Bishop system must be preprogrammed. Applicant's system, on the other hand, sends recall messages. Moreover, despite the Bishop system being known, no one has conceived of Applicant's system, and the safety industry is most anxious to have Applicant's system available, not only for babies and children, but for everyone.

6. Considering the nature of the Bishop system, a car manufacture may, for example, anticipate 25 possible safety hazards, and install 25 relays, each dedicated to one of the hazards. What happens, however, if a 26th hazard later appears? Apparently the manufacture must recall all of perhaps a million automobiles to install a 26th relay? Or perhaps the manufacturer could install extra relays at the outset, with a concomitant cost, and merely recall the cars to program one or more of those relays as new hazards appear. Also, other alternatives may appear, but, in any event, this is a totally different operation than Applicant's. This argument, however, is not to be taken as an admission that Bishop describes the use of multiple relays for different recall hazards. Applicant specifically avers that Bishop does not teach or suggest that different relays could be used for different hazards.

7. Unlike Bishop, Applicant sends the actual recall message. No banks of relays or allocation of relays to messages are involved. If new faults appear, they can be signaled to users by sending an appropriate recall message, just the same as any initially known faults.

8. In one mode of operation, Applicant's system accomplishes a recall by sending a notice identifier, which describes the recall, without including the entire text. Further, the notice identifier can be stored along with the textual description, so that receipt of a notice identifier can provide access to the textual description.

9. There is no teaching or suggestion of Applicant's system, as thus claimed, in Bishop. Nor is there any in the cited Parillo '553 patent. The system of the Parillo patent does not deal with recalls, except through the normal post-card method (col. 5, lines 40-42), does not even provide a notice to car users, only communicates with one car at a time (col. 3, lines 46-50) (only to sense the car's condition or supply updates, not to provide a notice to a car user), does not deal with time slots in any real sense -- except to block communication at night or the like (col. 4, lines 60-68), and otherwise has no relation to Applicant's claimed invention.

10. All of the pending claims now distinguish patentably from the Bishop and Parillo patents, or a combination of them, by calling for the use of a recall notice identifier. Also, claims 29 to 44 call for establishing one or more time slots during which a recall signal can be received. In claims 29 to 31, a time slot is selected from a succession of time slots produced from a time clock on the basis of the product identifier stored in the receiver.

11. Claim 32 and dependent claims 33 to 37 call for establishing a plurality of time cycles each of which include a succession of time slots, with different target groups of product being assigned one or more different time slots, and a target group of products selectively responding to a sensed recall signal only if the recall signal occurs during the time slot assigned to that target group. Claims 38 to 44 are generally similar but include further distinguishing limitations.

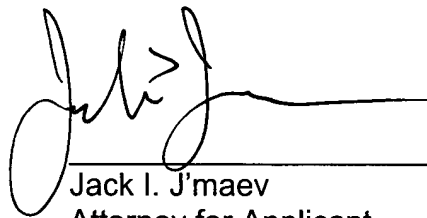
Appl. No. 10/615,412

Amendment Date: February 17, 2006

Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2005

12. For the foregoing reasons, and those discussed in our recent interview, it is urged that this application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions, it is requested that he contact Jack J'maev at 909-437-8390. Applicant thanks the Examiner again for his careful attention to this application.

Respectfully submitted,



Jack I. J'maev
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 45,669

Intellectual Property Development

Customer Number 000054556

14175 Telephone Ave. Suite L

Chino, CA 91710

909-563-8402 (Desk)

909-563-8390 (Cell)